TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-Concert 1:18 P. M. American Sections—Industrial Exhibition. Miles Opera House—Adonia. Land IP. M. Canino Nance. IP. M. Comedy I hontro-Rellar 2 and Sr. M. Daily's Theatre—The Nagistrate Sand Fish P. M. Edon Human - Tableaux in Wax, dc. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Erond Open Human - Polira - 118 and 8 P. M. Harrigan's Park Theatre—Old Lavender. 2 and 8 P. Montor & Miat's—Burlesque on The Nikado. 3 and 6 P. M. Lyconom Thentre—In Spite of All. 8 P. M. adless Square Theatre - Scalet Instruction. 1357. M Medico Squere Garden-Horse Show Madison Square Garden-Hore Stow.

Massess of Natural Wistory—Central Fark, 10 to &

Mount Moreia Thomas—Sagie's Nest. 2 P. M.

Mible a Gorden-Ministels. 2 and 2 P.M.

People's Bonten-Aneima. 2 and 2 P.M.

Standard Thomas—Mikado. 2 P.M. Ster theatre-Lady of Lyons tr. M. Thatta Theaten-Houb der Stilenerinen. 1P. W. Peer Panter's Variety. 1 and 2 P. M. Union Square 1 heatre. Romes and Juliet. SP. M. Wallands 1 heatre. The River 2 P. M. Wallands 1 heatre. For a frother's Life. 2 and 2 P. M. Sath Street | hemire-Erangeline | 2 and SP. M.

Subscription by Mati-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month...... DAILY, Per Year. 1 00

BUNDAY, Per Year. 7 00

DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year. 1 00 WEEKLY, Per Year. 1 Oc THE NUN, New York City.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

To-day !

To-day's contest in this State may possibly be so close that votes in clusters of fifties or tens, or even in units, will be of unusual importance. It should not be forgotten that Mr. CLEVELAND carried this State last fail, and became President, by a plurality of only 1,047. The election is of great importance to the

Democratic party. A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be chosen for three years, and a Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and State Engineer and Surveyor for two years. The Superintendent of Public Works, who controis the canals, will be appointed by the new Governor for three years.

Both branches of the Legislature are to be elected. The thirty-two Senators will take part in the choice of WARNER MILLER'S successor and determine whether, for the next six years, he shall be a Democrat or a Republiean. The political complexion of the Federal Senate in the last half of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's term may turn on the election in New York.

If the contest to-day should throw New York into the hands of the Republicans, it would be a very serious disaster to Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration, and, indeed, to the Democratic party throughout the Union.

If you want the business of the State of New York conducted honestly, efficiently, economically, vote to-day for DAVID B. HILL

If you are a laboring man or a friend of laboring men, if you respect and honor a public servant who has been the steady supporter of all measures designed to secure the rights and lessen the hardships of labor. if you want New York to have a Governor who can be counted upon to disapprove any legislation unfavorable to workingmen, vote to-day for DAVID B. HILL.

If you are a friend of the Administration, and do not want it to meet with disappointment and severe disaster in its own home. where it should be strongest, vote, as the head and two other members of that Administration will to-day, for DAVID B. HILL.

If you believe that the war is over and the | be glad to see Mr. GORMAN beaten. union of States fully restored; if you are disgusted with the howling, hypocritical reactionaries who are trying to set the North against the South; If you want peace and prosperous business to prevail in this country, support the Democratic party and the Union by voting to-day for DAVID B. HILL.

If you want to do what you can to keep the hands of the Republican party out of the State treasury and the national treasury If you want honest government at Washington, if you are afraid to give that discredited and rotten party another chance to clutch at power, crush its impudent hopes By voting to-day for DAVID B HILL.

If you object to putting the great post of Governor of the State of New York in commission for the next three years with Alonzo B. CORNELL to wield its powers, vote today for DAVID B. HILL, who has shown the physical as well as the mental and moral endowment to fill the office well.

If you want the taxes of the State kent down, and its credit and its reputation kept high up, vote to-day for DAVID B. HILL and the straight Democratic ticket. Don't you care a plugged penny whether to-day is fair or cloudy, rainy or snowy or hally, wet or dry. Put in a Democratic vote, and help give the Democratic ticket a good, comfortable old Democratic majority.

You Can Do It.

If every Democrat registered in this city votes to-day, and loyally votes the Democratic State ticket, the next Governor of New York will be DAVID B. HILL. There can be

no doubt of that. The registry is extraordinarily large for a State election, and it is greatest comparatively in the Democratic districts, while in those where the Republican and Mugwump voters were most numerous last year it falls behind. HILL's majority in this city therefore ought to be sufficient to insure his success, and it will be sufficient if every name of s Democrat on the registry rolls means a vote faithfully given to the head of the State

ticket New York Democrats! You hold the privflege of deciding this election in your hands. It is for you to say whether the State Government shall remain under Democratic control or revert to the Republicans to be used by them as a tremendous engine for the overthrow of Democratic power at Washington in 1888.

Keep together, vote, every man of you. erawl out of sick beds to vote, make no bargains, listen to no voices which would seduce you from your party allegiance, stand by your leader, and to-morrow we shall record the victory of HILL and the Democracy! Make it a majority in this great stronghold of the party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON and This agreement on its face seems to assure to at present somewhere in Persia.

TILDEN of not less than sixty thousand, and pile on that ten thousand more! You can do it.

Davenport To-day.

In the late RICHARD HENRY DANA'S admirable "Two Years Before the Mast" there is a fine description of an iceberg which he saw from the good ship Alert as she was beating 'round the Cape on her homeward run. He shows us "an immense, irregular mass, its top and points covered with snow, and its centre of a deep indigo color. As far as the eye could reach the sea in every direction was of a deep blue, the waves running high and fresh, and sparkling in the light, and in the midst lay this immense mountain Island, its cavities and valleys thrown into deep shade, and its points and pinnacles glittering in the sun." He admires its slow, majestic motion, its mighty base rising and sinking in the blue water, and its white summit seeming to pierce the clouds. All the time it is drifting, and all the time dissolving. Its mighty mass is rent with thunderous cracks, and huge pieces are breaking off and tumbling down. It is a very beautiful and meritorious feeberg, but fated to be dissolved and destroyed. If the Hon. IRA DAVENPORT stands in

need of consolation to-day, and more particularly to-morrow, we invite his attention to the passage from which we have quoted. He, too, has been drifting in the sea, the boiling sea of politics, and he, too, is melting away. The deep indigo that spreads wherever he drifts. He is majestic, gloomy, unapproachable, frightening away the venturous Republican skippers who come in sight of him. Great masses of his support are falling away. That thunderous crack which seemed to rend the Republican feeberg to the bottom, was the great labor crack, and it split off the labor vote. No wonder the feeberg looks so blue. That mighty fragment which fell off the other day with such a terrific crash was the Stalwart vote. That big fissure, running from foam-spread base to sunny summit, marks where the Temperance Republican vote will topple and slide away. Tumbling off at the top and melting at the base-never did so picturesque an iceberg break up so rapidly. It was beautiful, it was blue, but it couldn't last. It is the fate of icebergs to split up and crumble. "Several times in one watch," wrote the young sallor on the Alert, loud cracks were heard, which sounded as though they must have run through the whole length of the iceberg, and several pieces fell down with a thundering crash. plunging heavily into the sea. We filled away and left it astern, and at daylight it

was out of sight." If the Democrats of New York do their duty. ICEBERG IRA will be out of sight by twilight this evening.

Trying to Beat Gorman.

tactics as are employed by the New York Wumps in their desperate efforts to beat DAVID B. HILL. They are trying to persuade the Democrats of Maryland that President CLEVELAND

The Mugs of Maryland have been using

against Senator GORMAN precisely the same

really desires the defeat of his party in that State; in other words, that the President is a Mugwump and not a Democrat.

The Civil Service Reformer is the organ of the Maryland Mugs. It informs the regular | bim. Democrats that Senator GORMAN is not in sympathy with the National Democratic Administration; that "the true friends of the party and all those members of it who are anxious to hold up the hands of the President and his Cabinet are with the Independents," and that the way to make to-morrow a happy day for Mr. CLEVELAND is to turn to and betray Mr. CLEVELAND's party in today's election.

This is dishonest. It is disreputable politics because it is dishonest. But the Civil Service Reformer goes still further and prints in italies an alleged remark of Mr. CLEVE-LAND to Representative FINDLAY, namely, that he, the President, "understands that the Independent movement in Maryland is not directed against him." Thus the Reformer attempts to mislead Democratic voters to believe that Mr. CLEVELAND would

Suppose the President did say that, what of it? It is a very different thing from saying that he desired the defeat of GORMAN, o sympathized with the movement to over throw Democratic supremacy in Maryland.

The municipal election the other day proved that the dishonest methods of the Baltimore Mugs, which are on the whole less worthy of respect than the methods of the old Plug Uglies of the same town, are not very successful in practice. The State election to-day will make this fact still more conspicuous.

But how soon will Mr. CLEVELAND becom thoroughly disgusted with the handful of sanctimonious persons in New York, Boston Baltimore, and elsewhere who are trying to use him as a stool pigeon ?

It Threatens to Watch Them. We observe that the DAVENPORT organs are very anxious about "treachery" among

the Republican managers in this city. "Oue or two of the old machine leaders are sulking this year," says the Times. "But

they are watched, and know it," adds the Mugwump organ.

The Times has reason for its alarm lest important Republican managers exhibit luke warmness to-day in regard to the success of DAVENPORT. They have been snubbed. kicked, and spit upon by that paper and the Evening Post for more than a year past, and they are not unlikely to show that they are human beings by at least a moderation of their customary zeal in behalf of the ticket

their revilers now beg them to work for. Nor do we believe that they are the sort of men to be frightened by threats that they will be "watched" by those who have so steadily insulted them. They will not be afreid to go their own way and do as they think best.

" Cleveland Democrats." The Times and Evening Post talk very much about the "CLEVELAND Democrats." as if they were a distinct variety of Democrats, and profess to believe that DAVEN-PORT is going to get their votes to-day, or that they will not vote at all for Governor. That is nonsense. There is only one kind

a Democrat, belongs to that kind. He leads no special band of the Demogracy in this election, but comes home from Washington to east his vote to-day for DAVID B. HILL, the candidate of the whole Democ-

racy of the State.

of Democrats, and President CLEVELAND, as

Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF, who only lately vas best known as a member of the se-called 'fourth party" in the House of Commons. which used to muster just four votes, seems to which used to muster just four votes, seems to have been aided by circumstances in achieving a decided diplomatic success. According but he sends a thousand dollars to sid his election, and to the arrangement said to have been con cluded with the Porte, all the political, fiscal, social, and military questions raised by the predicament of Egypt are to be investigated by a joint English and Turkish Commission, but no solution of any of these problems is to be adopted unless ratified by both Commissioners.

England all the moral support of the orthodox Caliphate, which should materially help to smooth its path in the Nils country, without binding the British Government to do anything to forward the Sultan's interests. But the compact may have secret clauses, though the existence of such rests only on rumor.

The Democratic party will feel better tomorrow than it has for a year. It will have got the Mugwump taste pretty well out of its

mouth. Elections are to be held to-day in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Virginia, Mis-

sissippi, Colorado, and Nebraska. Governors are to be chosen in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, and Mississippi, and members of the Legislature in all of the States above mentioned except Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Nebraska. Pennsylvania elects a State Treasurer and county officers, and Colorado and Nebraska Supreme Court Judges.

An esteemed correspondent submits the following inputry: Six: Will you kindly inform me what the lowest public

position is that a man can hold that would entitle him to put Honorable before his name ? S. F. S. There is no law whatever on the subject, and the grades of those who enjoy, this complimen-tary distinction seem to be gradually widening out. Originally it was conferred on members of Congress, members of the Cabinet, Governors, and other high mugwumps. Next mem-

taste, and there is no precise rule about it. Every Democrat who means to vote this morning for Mr. THOMAS C. DUNHAM in the place of the wicked Senator GIBBS, should see that his ballot is printed for the "Eighth district." The district is flooded with ballots marked "Tenth district." Scratch out the word tenth" if you got such a ballot, and write

able, and now pretty much every fellow whom

anybody wishes to please gets this vague and

indeterminate epithet. It is all a matter of

over it the word "eighth" before you vote, The Hon, JAMES W. WADSWORTH has not yet done restitution or manifested penitonce for taking from the United States four months' pay for service in Congress before he was elected to Congress, and while he was also drawing pay from the State of New York for his service as Comptroller.

This is not the man to make Comptroller again. Burv this salary grabber under a big Democratic vote.

The Evening Post has repeatedly expressed a desire to see the offices of the Federal Gov-ernment about equally divided between the two great parties. In this it can claim no originality. The late lamented WILLIAM M. TWEED, in the heyday of his power, carried this theory into practice, and gave a number of his leading appointments to Republicans. In fact, it came to be well understood that a certain sort of Republican stood a much better chance of preferment from the Tween Ring than a TILDEN Democrat did. Dividing the offices between the two great par-ties enabled Tween for a time to throttle publie opinion, repress adverse criticism, and secure from leading citizens a public expression of confidence. The great principle of party responsibility, a powerful element in naintaining the integrity of popular govern ments, was trodden under foot. Tweep's fall began when, as if by accident, the Democrats carried both branches of the Legislature in 1871. Then his excuse for giving office to the Republicans was at an end. The Democratic party became responsible for him, because it had the power to abate The load was too heavy to carry, and under Mr. TILDEN'S lead be was dismounted and pursued to his ruin. In TWEED's success we see the practical effect of dividing the offices between the two great parties. In his overthrow we see the beneficent influence of party responsibility upon the conduct of public affairs. In the better days of our republic a Whig who accepted office from the Democrats was discredited at once and a Democrat who took office from the Whigs suffered in like manner. Then legislative jobbery, in which leaders of opposing parties combined to rob the people, was comparatively unknown,

What is the theory on which THE SUN concludes suddenly to become an eight-page paper f-chicago Tribune.

Just wait a while and perhaps you will see it These profound mysteries cannot be penetrated all at once.

The Living Issue, a temperance paper of Uties, publishes the following card: PLEASANT VALLEY WINE COMPANY.

Our sparkling or champagne wines are made by the ing process-fermented in the bottle. We have on deavored, from the first, to produce an American cham-pagne worthy of the name, and by repeated experiments in blending the wine of different raticies of grapes have in the opinion of the best judges, produced

champagne which ranks second to none among the pro-luctions of the world.

Our champagnes were awarded the highest honors at Paris 1867, Vienna 1879, and Philadelphia 1870; in fact received the first prize at all Expositions when entered

ufacture no imitation wines. We invite correspondent with all first-class wine dealers, and will cheerfully quote them our prices, which will be as low, considering quality, as can be made by any wine house in this or any country. Address Ina Davantont, President. Rheims, Steuben county, N. Y.

The Sun and Fitzbuch Lee.

From the Lynchburg Pirginian. Of the many interesting letters in regard to the campaign in Virginia which have appeared Northern newspapers none have attracted more atter Richmond, Wythaville and other cities of the State where Gan. Pitzhugh Lee had appointments. They have been republished in the Virginian, and much com

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did not Pairick Keenan testify before the Roosevelt Assembly mittee that his income per year was \$86 000 t Did he not testify that he paid his deputy \$1,500 per annum to attend to all his outles, is addition to the salary of \$5,000 Mr. Boattle, his deputy, was then get-

ing from the city f Did Keenan not swear that he was only in the office a few hours each day, and that he attended public offices like the Police and Fire Departments todo favors for his friends and heelers?

Did be testify to all this, and by his statement he has By looking over that testimony you will find me correct, and no doubt will advise your readers to vote for an honest bookbinder and workingman for lierk, James A. Fluck. A READER FOR THIRTY YEARS.

The Labor Untons and Andrew J. White. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: As the valking delegate of the Plumbers' and Gashtters' Union I declare that the statement printed on Sunday over the signature of Patrick Scullin is contrary to the acknowledgments made heretofore by the said Patrick Scullin, relative to the action of Judge Andrew J. White on the relative to the action of Judge Andrew J. White on the morning in June. 1884. At a meeting of the Executive Souncil of the Building Trades, convened for the purpose of hearing the report of the walking delegates who note that the substing delegates who have not the substing the substing the substing the substing the substitution of the substing the substitution of the substitution of

integrate, and industry to reflect Edward Family letter which cannot fail to reflect.

Edward Family Reserved to the lat day of November, 1885.

Bworn to before one his lat day of November, 1885.

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meant by the expression 'actions speak louder than "H-m," said Pa, "that expression means a great deal travels a thousand miles or more to vote for him."

"Pa," inquired a studious little boy, "what

Outing is now a full-grown magazine. In its ert and its literature it ranks with the best. In the Sovember number W. H. Gilder tells how he thinks the North Pole might be reached on sledges, and that re-markable young man. Thomas blevens, tells how he is actually circumwheeling the globe on a bicycle. He is

DR. GREGORY ALL ALONE.

and Thesens Rolles from Office Civil Service Commissioners. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Board of Civil Bervice Commissioners—Mesers, Eaton, Greg-ory, and Thoman—held their final meeting as a Board on Saturday evening, and Mesers. Eaton and Thoman retired from office under the terms of their resignations. Dr. Gregory still remains in office, and at present has the responsibility of the enforcement of the Civil Service law resting upon his shoulders alone. It is not definitely known when he will be su-

perseded. At the closing meeting on Saturday afternoon the Commission spread upon the minutes this resolution;

That the Commissioners wish to express their high appreciation of the sarnest, honest, and efficient service rendered by all those serving as autordinates to them, and also to the members of the different floards of Examinutes, whose work has been as onerous to the unselves as if has been helpful to the Commission and advantagement to the public service.

and has been helpful to the Commission and advantageous to the subic service.

The constitution of the new Board still remains a motier of speculation. The name of Comptroller Chaptin of New York, it is said, has been presented to the President for one of the places on the Commission.

Mr. Eaton did not go to the rooms of the Commission. To a reporter he said that he was not to hold over, and was no longer a Commissioner. He has perfect confluence, he said, in the President's determination and shifty to enforce the law, and thinks things will go on all right. He will remain in Washington during the winter, and will be ready to render any service he can to the new Commission.

Judge Thoman called at the White House this morning. To a reporter who met him as he came down the walk he said simply: "I am out. I shall be here for a week, and then go away for a while."

WINDING UP THE VIRGINIA CANVASS.

Segro Workers in Juli for Theft. RICHMOND, Oct. 31 .- The Republican canmas virtually wound up to-night with Sherman's speech in this city. The Democrats end theirs on Monday night with a grand parade here on the occasion of Fitzhugh Lee's last speech in the canvass. The canvass is different in one respect from any previous politi-cal contest in Virginia. Neither side is openly bragging. This is a sure indication that both are working hard. Mahone's last efforts are apparent in the many bogus Democratic tickets which he has had distributed in the counties. All of these have the Democratic State ticket at the head, but have the names of some of the Mahone candidates for the Legislature

of the Mahone candidates for the Legislature sandwiched in. In the southwest this dodge is being resorted to at all the precincts. One of Mahone's most artful workers in that part of the State is a follow known as "Bushel of Dirt Balley," so called on account of a speech he made, in which he said he "had eaten a bushel of Mahone's dirt, and would eat a bushel more to get an office."

In the cities and towns the vote of the workingmen is solidly against Mahone. His record is bad, and has been brought out against him in a lively manner by his opponents.

Sherman made a short speech here to-night. He spoke with his hat ou, wrapped up in an

In a lively manner by his opponents.

Sherman made a short speech here to-night. He spoke with his hat ou, wrapped up in an overcoat, and tooked cold. He was heard without interruption. He was especially warm in his culogy of Virginia and Virginians, saying that it was impossible for him to say anything against this State, which he loved.

Wise toollowed him. As soon as he rose some one in the crowd yelled. "Three cheers for Lee." Wise replied. "You had better hurrah now; you ain't got but two days more." When another Lee cheer was given by some one. When another lee cheer was given by some one. When another lee cheer was given by some one. When another Lee, "You over in that corner, come up here on this stand and I will smash you in the face." The fellow over in the corner replied. "Better look out, Wise, Page McCatty is over in this corner."

in this corner."

There is no reason to alter the predictions her-tolore made. All indications point to a Democratic victory both on the State and Legislative ticket. The Mahone organs seem to be getting ready for it by predicting that frauds will be practised by their opponents.

In the preparation of an almost infinite variety of materials that enter into commercial channels their value largely depends upon their reduction by pul verigation to a condition of fineness akin to invalidable powder. Notably is this so in the royal metal learing ores. These ores in their combinations are so retractiny as to baffle the skill of the most eminent, and hundreds of really valuable mines are lying idle for no other reason than the inefficiency of the old methods for natformity and fineness of reduction. These old methods are cumbersome and expensive, so expensive indeed as to be beyond the means of other than organized capital The waste under ordinary methods is so great that to that item alone can be attributed the numberless ful-ures which have attended operations in the gold and silver bearing regions of the West.

In ores or material of any kind containing matter of different specific gravity great difficulty is encountered in the separation under the old methods, and complicated systems of screens for separating different degrees of mess are added to the old crushing proces-es, in reasing the cost without corresponding prafits.

In no line of invention, perhaps, has more time, talent, and money been expended within the last few years

than in overcoming the difficulties spoken of. During a recent visit to the Delamater Iron Works was found in a remote corner of that hive of industry a compact little chine-a Centriform Crusher or as it is antinamed, "Pulverator," which, in its practical operation is a marvel of perfection. Nothing of the kind ever pre-sented to the public has equal claims for economy of working, solidity of structure, and perfectness of results By an automatic contrivance the material to be pur verized is fed into the mili in any desired quantity. accurately measured. The internal atructure of the Pulverator is simplicity itself. Its work is done by the centrifugal force of three steel rollers pushed in direct path around the concave inner periphery of a rapidly rotating chamber by three other rollers loosely formulated to a circular carrier (keyed to a shaft passing through the centre of the chamber) in such a way that in pushing against the crushing rollers the rotate on their own axes. The centrifugal force gene ated by the rotation of the chamber, being muc greater than gravity, causes the material to be evenly held against the entire inner periphery, thus securing constant and uniform action of the college, and acco ing for the enormous dutput of the mill; also preventing unequal wear of the ring. As the material, being pul-verised, offers a constant resistance to the forward mintion of the rollers, whatever power is required to over-come this resistance is returned to the driving shaft by a belt which passes ever the chamber. This amounts to the saving of about one-third of the applied power. The pushing rollers do no crushing, except that of the particles which trail between them and the free rel amount just sufficient to prevent metallic contact. the pulterizing is done altogether by impact, and the tendency is for the material to become embedded in the collers, merely causing them, though very gradually, to spread at the surface. It can thus be readily under-stood that the steel will not wear off any more than it would if rollers weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds (the centrifugal weight of each of the free rollers in the Pul contribugat weight of each of the free follows in the Pul-verator) were made to roll over the same material on a dat surface. The inventor, John B. Waring, has in-geniously brought into new form the old Arrasta princi-

ple, which has in its day, notwithstanding its bulky and unwishly form, done such effective work, even now do-ing service in Mexico and in the cafeons of the Rocky In the Pulverator the work is accomplished within a very small space, the size of the cylinder being 12 to 36 inches only in diameter, the entire plant, with our necting shafting pulleys, &c., occupying less than one tenth the space required by either the Arrastra or an equivalent working force of "stamps." This "Little Glant," now at the Delamater works, will, with only ten horse-power, do the work of fifty 7.50-pound stamps.

and with a uniformity of results not attainable by any other known method. Wm. M. RILEY. What is an Automatic System !

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : In The Sun of Oct. 28, J. L. B., commenting on my communication of the 24th, urgas that the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad is automatic. He-says: "Had young Pratt at the Marion tower been asleep, or even absent from any the Marion tower been allesp, or even absent from any cause, the Pacific express would have been stopped by the clanal which was chanced by Frait. "Where does the "automatic" come in T. The fact it, the present exptent on that road is not automatic. Each chance of their signals depends on human agency, and if it did not Pratt would not have not the opportunity of making the mistake his did when he set the signal "safety." The fact it, the Francy vanis block system is suffound to the control of the system has when he opens it in order to drive through. For the system has more in operation on the Syranuse division of the D. L. & W. road it is claimed that the signals are operated by the passage of the train, and without human agency. This cash of the press of the train and without human agency. This cash of the first train the signals are operated by the passage of the train and without human agency. This cash of the press of the train and without human agency. This cash of the press of the train and without human agency. This cash of the press of the train and without human agency. The

A False Friend.

"I've lost all faith in human nature," sighed West Shore conductor to his wife as he solutiouted titizens' dress for blue and gold. "You know what warm friends Smith and I have been for so many "Yea" said the lady.
"Well, he was a passenger on my train to-day for the ret time, and I'll be issued if he didn't buy a ticket f the agent. So much for friendship!"

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please aform me if we have a State called Arkansaw in the alon and oblige a constant reader. CHARLES LOVAC. Deceived by Philip Wassung's Name. Passenger on Third avenue car reading sign Driver—Is it a Choineman they're runnin' fur affis?

| Another Childen (with a display of interest)—Is that so? Then i'll take it in as a matter of carlosity.

We Have Indeed!

MR. WINSTON NOT GUILTY OF FRAUD. The Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the New Minister to Persia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided a case to-day which has a general interest because of the relation that Mr. Fred H. Winston, the recently appointed Minister to Persia, bears to it. This is the case of Von Weel and others against the South Chicago Railroad. The bonds of this representations, in Holland, Mr. Von Weel and other capitalists of Amsterdam investing a other capitalists of Amsterdam investing a large amount of money in the enterprise. Subsequently it appeared that by some misunderstanding the Amsterdam bondholders thought their bonds were secured by 150 miles of road, whereas the extent of the road was much less. This led them to bring suit for fraud. Their case was thrown out by Judge Drummond, but was appealed to the Subreme Court. Knowing it was soon to be passed upon by this tribunal. Mr. Winston was unwilling to accept a prominent public office so long as there was a possibility that his name would be smirched with fraud. He therefore hesitated to accept the appointment of Minister to Persia until he had reason to believe that the Court would decide in his favor, which it did to-day,

would decide in his favor, which it did to-day. The Court says:

The clurres, briefly stated, are of fraudulent misrepresention affecting the character and value of the bonds of the thickers and Southwestern Ratirond Company, of which Mr. Winston was th. President, and the violation of certain obligations in the nature of a trust which he assumed in regard to the security and ultimate payment of the bonds. The bonds in question were issued to raise money for the construction of the prison branch of the Southwestern road, and Mr. Winston, it is alleged, in a circular regarding them said the branch road would be about fifty miles in length, whereas when it was completed it proved to be only twenty-min miles whereby the bondholders were deprived of the security of twenty-me miles of road which they had a right to expect to make good their honds. He is furthermore charged with having taken for his own private use the money, or part of it, obtained in the saic of the honds in question. The Court floids that the circular was issued by the company, and out by its President in his individual to the province of the bonds of the the company and out by its President in his individual care in the saic of the bonds of the the company, and out by its President in his individual care in the saic of the bonds of the company, and out by its President in his individual care in the saic of the bonds.

THEY ALL GOT CERTIFIED CHECKS. A 14-Year-Old Bay Beated a Window Did

the Certifying. A good-looking man, six feet tall, has been visiting jewelry stores lately buying goods, notably diamonds, and giving in payment checks with "Watkins Brothers, Bankers, 70 Broadway," printed on their face, and "Brooklyn Sand and Coal Company, Windsor Terrace," on one end. The purchaser told the jewellers that his name was Frederick W. Watoffice with the check to have it cartifled

The jewellers' clerks who went to Watkins's office at 70 Broadway found that it occupied a small room on the third floor. About all there was to be seen there was a small window out in a partition. Through this aperture the clerks stuck the checks their employers had given them. A small boy inside received the checks, stamped upon them the name of Brooklyn Sand and Coal Company," and wrote across their face, "Watkins Brothers & Co., per B.," and han led them back. The boy who did the certifying was Toomas E. Brady, 14 years old. Some of the jewelry firms he signed checks for were: B. F. Spink, Fulton street, Brooklyn, \$45; Edwin B. Hayden, 65 Nassan street, \$100; Frederick P. Benedlet, Broadway and Cortisandt street, \$250; B. H. Davis, 12 Maiben lane, \$200; J. N. Seckle, 45 Whitehalt street, \$55; S. Adams & Co., Thirtoenth street and Broudway, \$35, and the street for the back and heard all his cork had to be thin of Watkins Brothers' office, he went right over to Brooklyn, and made for Windson Terrace. On one of the houses in the street he read the sign of the Brooklyn Sand and Coal Company. By the a partition. Through this aperture the clerks

Mr. Benedict was speedily convinced that the Brooklyn Sand and Coal Company was a myth, and that the sooner he had Frederick W. Watkins arrested the better characteristic was a policy back. Yesterday morning Detective Outes of the Old slip police was at 70 Breadway before Mr. Watkins was, and when Mr. Watkins came in to open business the detective collared him. He took along also the boy Brady as witness, Jaweller Hayden of 65 Nassau street went to the Tombe Police Court, where Watkins was arraigned at 3 P. M., to appear against him. Watkins smiled, and assured Mr. Hayden that he would make it all right with him and the office out the top for the policy Court, where watkins was arraigned at 3 P. M., to appear against him, watkins smiled, and assured Mr. Hayden that he would make it all right with him and the officer gentlemen who believed they had been misled by selling him goods.

Watkins was remanded until this morning, when Mr. Hayden and Mr. Benedist will make complaint against him, Watkins is known to the police by the name of E. T. Churchiil. Mr. Benedict was speedily convinced that the

By the President of the United States of America, a Proc-

The American people have always abundant cause to be thankful to Almighty God, whose watchful care and guiding band have been manifested in every stage of their national life, guarding and protecting them in time of peril, and safely leading them in the hour of darkness and of danger. It is fitting and proper that a nation thus favored should on one day in every year, for that purpose especially appointed, publicly acknowledge the goodness of God, and return thanks to

Him for all His gracious gifts.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-six h day of November instant, as a day of public thank-giving and prayer, and do invoke the observance of the same by all the people of the land. On that day let all secular hustness be suspended, and let the people assemble in their u-ual places of worship, and with prayer and songs of braise, devonity testify their gratifule to the fiver of every sood and perfect soft for all that his has done for us in the year that has passed, for all that his has done for us in the year that has passed, for the property of the sook and dange of political convolution; for the bleesings of beace and for our safety and quiet while wars and tumors of wars have agritated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our safety and quiet while were add tumors of wars have agritated and afflicted other nations of the earth; for our security against the sconney of pestilence, which in other lands has claimed its dead by thousands and filled he street with mourners; for plenteous crojes which reward the labor of the husbandman and increase our nation's weath; and for the contention throughout our borders which follows in the train of prosperity and sbindance. Thursday, the twenty-six h day of November instant, a

our borders which follows in the train of prosperity and abundance.

And let there also be on the day thus set apart a reminion of families sanctified and chastened by tender memories and associations, and let the social intercourse of friends, with pleasant reminiscence, ronew the ties of affection and strengthen the bonds of kindly feeling. And let a by so means forget while we give trained, that truly grateful hearts are inclined to deeds of charlists, and that a kind and thoughtful remembrance of relieve will doubte the pleasures of our condition and ender our praise and thankeying more acceptable in the sightest the Lord.

[1.2.] Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United State throne hundred and tenth.

By the Prasident.

Nothing Like Paint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I should like to make a few remarks on some suggestions that appeared in your columns a few days ago in reference to the preservation of the Geopatra Needle. Some party suggested an application of linered oil, another a cover-ing of plate glass, another a coating of silics, and so on. After an experience of over twenty-five years, during which time the preservation of all kinds of building material subject to decay from almospheric and other influences has been a study, and a part of my business, I give the result in reference to inseed oil (pure) applied to stone as a preservative. It is that there is no durability in it unless many coats are put on one error and an appressive in the study of them it cames a gives which block by expressive and then it cames a gives which block by expressive and the signify. It will then also turn block by expressive and manging of the study of the study.

Silica solution has been track in Europe and in this country, and found to be of little service. Therefore I mantain there is nothing like paint, which is easily applied, comparatively costing little will not detract from the best of the thoughth, and if properly painted and sanded will last for many years.

Epw. U. Attwoop, 435 Sixin avenue, New Yora. which time the preservation of all kinds of building me

A Card from Mrs. Parnell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: But lately returned to this city, owing to unforceen detentions elsewhere, I must use the privilege of my sex to speak my own behalf and contradict many-tengued rumor in my own behulf and contradict many-teneded runner by saying that now, of all times when the mantle has fallen on men so eminent, I a could not desert the flag of my ancestors and descenden s—the D-mocratic one. Our Hill I know to be emin-nily qualited by sometable endownests of head and heart for the trust of this Empire Sixte's welfare, which I believe all trusthearted men with confide to him. I consider the end-resident system of the heart of the second of

Something New in Dakoto.

Citizen - Will you take in the hanging to-day? Another Citizen (with a yawa) - No. I guess not. Who re the boys after this time ! First Citizen—The boys have nothing to do with this affair. It's a leval matter, the presenter having been tried and centenced by a regular Judge, the saxes as is done back in the office East.

PROP. STRAKER ON THE REPUBLICAN BUCK GRANT AND THE 'ONTRACTS. POLICY SOUTH

The Colored Man, he Says, has been Fed on Shavings Long Enough-A Big Change In the South Since the Carpet-bag Days.

By invitation of Algernon S. Sullivan, Coroner Messemer Howard Crosby, Henry Bergh, Stephen Merritt, and others, Prof. D. A. Straker, Dean of Allen University and Professor of Common Law in that institution at Columbia, S. C., lectured on Wednesday evenin Bleecker Hall. The speaker and most of the audience were colored. Chairman Derrick, in introducing the speaker, remarked that some-body had stated that the Professor was to wave the "bloody shirt" during his lecture. That wasn't so, because there was no garment of that hue to wave, either North or South. Of course there were certain imaginative minds that have clung to the shirt, but it pleased them and didn't burt anybody else, so it was all right.

Prof. Straker spoke of the vast improvements in commercial and industrial pursuits in the South during the last twelve years, and said this about the reconstruction period:

"While the native whites were burning school houses and persecuting Northern teachers—the best friends the South has ever had—Republican political demagogues were using the nearo as a tool and fomenting political strife and hatred between the races."

He believed that in the next ten years not a particle of the Republican party would be dound in the South, and, for that matter, the old Bourbon Democracy must go, too. The colored people were rapidly becoming more intelligent and prosperous. In Georgia alone they paid last year taxes on \$6,000,000 of property. in commercial and industrial pursuits in the

telligent and prosperous. In Georgia alone they paid last year taxes on \$6,000,000 of property.

"The system of education in the South," continued the Professor, "under Democratic rule is not to be compared with that under the earpet-bag regime. Now, all that the colored people, both North and South, need is to practise diligent economy, and I firmly believe that in the next century the negro, like the ones despised Jew, will be a factor in the fluancial and commercial world. The Republican party was a usurpation on the South, and undermined itself when it dailed with the crime of 1876. It was weak when great strength was required." Prof. Straker said he didn't want to say anything hersh—that was not his mission, which was to tell all he knew about the regenerated South—but he couldn't but think that the recent ulterances of John Sherman were unworthy of him. Of course, John Sherman and other hig Republican leaders were wide awake to the fact that the colored people now believe that they have been fed on shavings long enough. Not that they wanted office, in the understood sense of that word, but they had expected and felt entitled to some evidences of gratitude for the fidelity with which they had evected and felt entitled to some evidences of gratitude for the fidelity with which they had cung to the party. Now, all that they wanted was a now party in the South—a party of education and advancement, which will teach the one; of to to te Intelligent, and for his best interests.

Algernon S. Sullivan then told the audience that he and all should thank the Professor for his intelligent, fair, and instructive lecture and they did.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE EVENING.

You Can't Get Through 1,000 Pages of Tesgreat deal of our preparation for the Ward trial was thrown away because Ward himself was not put on the stand," said Amistant District Attorney gone on the stand, and would have enjoyed the crossexamination a great deal more than he would. But some

of our preparation wasn't thrown away, perhaps be-cause it hadn't been prepared. "On Tucaday last Mr. Martine reminded us that we had a big case on, and asked if we were sure everything had a big case on, and asked if we were sure everything was all right. Of course we were. That evening Mr. Nicoli and I left the office together in a cab. Nicoli had two volumes of testimony in the case under his arm, and as we rode up town turned over one of them to me.

"Purely," and be, you take this second volume, and I'l take the first, and we'll read them over-to-night compare notes to-morrow morning, and so be all ready for Ferdinand if he grees on the stand.

"There were about 1.030 pages of testimony in each volume, but I delict lanch." All right, Net'l said; I'm your mon. And then we separated, each with his 1,000 pages of talk.

volume, but I dun't fimeh. "All right, Nuc" I said: I'm you would be the state of the west of the loss of the loss

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The President to-day appointed the following-named Postmasters:

Jas. W. Locke, at Greensborough, Ala.: John B. Chris-Hill, H.; W. S. Armstrong, at Kokomo, Ind.; A. A. Sparks, at Mount Veruon, Ind.; Joshua Ernest, at Sullivan, Ind.; Patrick Gibbons, at Keokuk, Iowa; G. B. Bodiman, at Frankfort, Ky.; R. E. Cook, at Henderson, Rodinan, at Frankfort, Kv.; R. E. Cook, at Henderson, Ky.; R. C. Speck, at Madingnowille, Ky.; W. W. Slawson, at threatytle, Mich.; Chas. Holliday, at M. Louis, Mich.; Wirt Adams, at Jackson, Miss.; D. C. Stearne, at Berea, Olde; Win. Clevenger, at Wilmington, Oho; Frank Harvey, at Remov. Pa.; E. Jah H. Parsons, at Townida, Pa.; J. Q. Tai or, at Hryan, Texas; M. H. Mould, at Harboo, Wis, and O. F. Hlakeley, at Darlington, Wis. The present occupants of all the above offices were suspended. Joseph Taylor, at Dutos, Pa.; Avin S. Marsh, at Red Cloud, Neb.; H. Chay McClaurine, at Pulnski, Tenns. J. E. Evans, at St. Joseph, Mo., and T. S. Hrokan, Tenns. J. E. Evans, at St. Joseph, Mo., and T. S. Hrokan, at Mount Vernon lows.

Among the large number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed foday were the following: In New York, Edward F. Edgerly, at Mineville: in New Jersey, J. B. Lumson, at New Gretna, and Abraham Springer at Palmyra; in Connecticut, Wm. Palmer, at Noack.

Completing the Cruisers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.- The plan for the com-Atlanta, has been arranged. The work will be continued at the yards where they now lie by the Burean of Steam Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repairs and they will lear the same relation to the Government as the original contractors did. The chiefs of these bureaus, third Engineer Loring and Naval Constructor Wilson, will be unable to give their personal services to the work, but the bureaus will be field responsible for what is done, and the work will be conducted under the direction of officers representing the bureaus. The representatives ordered to assume charge of the work are Naval Constructors Robert W. Steele and Goorge W. Much. The former is to take charge of the work of completing the thicage and Booton at Chester, and the latter of completing the Atlanta at the Morgan Iron Works. The Naval Advisory Board will have its representative at these yards, who will supervise all work and material.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 2.-The Quartermaster-General, in his aunual report, says the garrisons of the forts on the eraboard should be in barracks outside of forts on the senhoard should be in barracks outside of the forts, for the reason that casemates do not furnish healthful quarters. "It is not humane," Gen. Holabird adds, "to make men live in those structures which are unhealthful, manufable, and injurious to the mental and physical character of the occupant. At Fort Adams, near Newport; at Port Warrers, Hoston, and at Fort Hamilton, New York herbor, there are required immedi-ately, for samilary reasons, barracks and quarters for the garrisons outside the walls of the forts."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.-Mr. A. H. Brown of the fureau of Education has filed sworn charges agains Commissioner Eaton on the ground of maladministra

Commissioner Raton on the ground of maladministra-tion of his office. Mr. Brown's deposition contains five charges—namely. That a translator is borne on the rolls who has not sufficient knowledge of foreign languages; that there are in two cases specified copyists employed who render no due service; that a report on the indus-trial and fine aris has been eleven years in preparation and is not yet nearing completion, contrary to the in-tention of Congress, and that an investigation into the affairs of the office will show mismanagement in other particulars.

The New Telegraph Company. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 2.-Col. W. S. King says hat Edward 8. Stokes is not interested with him in the North American Telegraph Company, as reported, and that the company with band lines from Chrosse to Mil-waukes, St. Paul. Minnespolis, and Duinth, but not to St. Louis.

> From the Boston Courter. THE GREAT OBSTACLE TO LEARNING. Better than youth can are discern The truth that round it dee: Man hever is too old to learn, But often is teo wise.

Lyries of Boston Culture.

PAST, PRESENT, AND PUTURE. Fact as supplied our longing grows; The Had is in the tonic; Possession is a will ering rose, But Hope's the flower in thom. ANTICIPATION AND REALIZATION.

or hopes are ships, stanch, stately, new, life's ocean sating o'er, in the ward bound, but ah, how few Will ever reach the shore. WOMAN'S POWER. Form in her smile, night in her frown, To her the power is given To drag a man to Hades down Or lead him up to Henven.

THE DIFFERENCE. He DIFFERENCE.

Behold, two friends are forth to-day;
Both are on pleasure bent;
One to the beach to share the way.
To watch the watch to a they their array.
The other lirrough the us to stray
To "see the alephant."
Now what's the difference twist the two I
The answer comes with east.
The other stray the sees the sights.
The other sights the seas.

THE HAPPY MAN. The man who does not trouble berrow, who owes no more than he can pay, who puts not off until to morrow. The titus; that should be done to day, who is actabline makes his kiny. Is life will know but little sorrow and flowers will bloom upon his way.

He Thought his Money was Used to Get Other Money in Large Sums at Low Rates The case of the United States against William S. Warner, the alleged confederate of Financier Ferdinand Ward, was continued before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. U. S. Grant, Jr., was recalled as a witness. In compliance with his promise made at the last hearing, he produced a number o letters from Ward in relation to the alleged flour contracts. Col. Bliss at once offered the

letters from Ward in relation to the allegod flour contracts. Col. Bliss at once offered the letters as evidence for the defence, as he said they were proof that both Grant and Warner regarded the contracts as genuine.

Mr. Grant said be had put more money in the firm than he took out, and when it falled there was \$900,000 due him. He had put in money when Ward asked for it, his idea being that his money and the money put in by Col. Fred "were used to get other large sums of money at low rates." In the pretended contract business he believed that he and Col. Fred were the principal ones concerned, and when they were short of money Capt. Spicer and Nelson J. Tappan were let in for small amounts. In the rairoad contract Ward told him the contractors needed money to buy their plant, and would return it when the first payment was made to them. He had seen Warner in the office pretty often, and had asked Ward about him, and Ward said that Warner was doing a small business in flour. The witness had no idea of the large obligation business that Warner was doing with Ward. Grant Foster here asked for an adjournment, and Col. Bills objected, saying that an attempt was being made to dray the case along unit the Grand Jury could find an indictment anglant Warner. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

OPINIONS OF 400 TRAMPS.

What They Think of Pres Trade, Protection

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 1 .- A curious document was found in the possession of James Bray, a tramp, who was killed at Plymouth yesterday. He had a long roll of paper, and on this paper were the names of over 400 other tramps with whom he had come in contact during his travels. Bray made it a point to interview all the knights of the road as to their present condition and what led them to take the road. Opposite each man's name was his answer. One hundred and seventy-seven said that they were out of work because there was no work to do. Three hundred and seven were in favor of free trade and against a high protective tariff. Thirty-seven said that a high tariff meant protection for American workingmen, and that their poverty was due to overindingence in strong drink. Over 100 voted Cleve and's Administration a failure, so far as making the times better, and 215 put the blame on Congress for not establishing free trade, and thereby making markets for the productions of American inlor and machinery. For the next Presidency, sixteen tramp printers pradicted the election of John Sherman, and 104 "New York" tramps besileved that Hill would be elected. during his travels. Brav made it a point to

-Florida hotel keepers expect to accomiodate two hundred thousand Northerners this winter. -Messes, Bird Snow, Ice Snow, Hail Snow, Frost Snow, Deep Snow, and More Snow are residents of

-Mr. Gladstone, assisted by his son, Mr. W. H. Giadstone, felled a tree in the grounds of Hawar den Castle on Oct. 20.

—On account of Mr. Chamberlain's fondness

for orchids, the wirepullers of the Birmingham cancus have been dubbed the Orchid Squad. -An eccentric old man in Enfield, Conp.

'pure" and "crucified"-but declines to explain the difference. tomers the privilege of eating all the conty they can get away with at one time in his store for 25 cents each, and declares that he makes money on nine out of ten-

—The professorship of biology held by Prof. Huntley in the School of Science in South Rea-sington, London, has been abolished since he resigned. The salary was \$3,200 a year, and the chair was cound ered "one of the few prizes open to biologista," so that its abolition finds little favor amous men of science. -The lumber operators of Maine, with

one or two exceptions, have agreed to employ no man is the woods during the coming winter unless he has re-cently been vaccinated. Many have posted up noticed stating that their men must be vaccinated before they -M. Grévy's age, which has now become a question of practical politics, has for years been incorrectly given. There is every reason to believe that M.

Grevy, as a legal list states, was born in 1807, instead of 1813, his baptismal name being moreover. Francots Judich Paul Though he has adouted Jules. -The splendid estate of Medzibor, in Silesia, which was bequeathed by the late Duke of Brunswick to the King of Saxony, has just been sold by his Majesty to Baron von Buddenbruck for \$1,500,000. Medzibor is famous for its sporting, and it is considered

to be one of the fluest forest estates to Kurone. The -The two English ladies recently captured by Greek brigands, and released on a ransom of \$2,500, have returned to their home in West Kensington, oughly cured of southmental travelling on the plains of Marathon. Their adventures bear a curious resemblance in many points to those of the two fair compatriots, Mrs. Simous and her daughter, as related so amusingly by Edmond About. It appears that the realization is complete, even to the fraternization of Greek gendarmes

with the banditti, a spectacle of which the captives were actual witnesses. Some months since Holker one of the great East Indian rulers, while on a visit to Lord Duf ferin, saw his lordship going through the process of cutting his newspapers and reviews. The Indian poten tate asked for the every paper knife, promising another in return. The prince returned recently to Government louse, taking with him a young elephant. The animal had had its tusks shaped and sharpened, and between the Rajah's two visits to Calcutta had undergone t trunk, cut them, and placed them on a carpet in an

orderly fashion -It was foreseen years ago that California would produce ten times as much fruit as would meet the wants of local consumption. That point is now be-lieved to have been reached, yet fruit culture is still in its infancy there. The only limit to production seems to be the foreign demand, and fruit growers are aux-lously casting about to find markets for their crops. They have held several conventions to consider the subject, and will soon hold another. It is expected that they will be enabled to send two freight trains of fruit per week to the Eastern markets next year, and if the husiness is pooled it can be made profitable, otherwise not. The element of cooperation is essential to success.

-One of the most attractive watering places in England now is Easthourne, Sussex. It chiefly clongs to the Duke of Devoushire, one of whose nu merous seals, which he gives up to his only sistes (married to the only son of the "young gallant Howards of Childe Harold's Pilgrimages, is in the neighborhood, The Duke has expended vast sums in a most judicious improvement of the place. Among its attractions this year have been two men with a piano placed on a donkey cart. One wears green google, and the other bandage over half his face, and their soft felt hats are drawn well over their faces. One is an admirable planist, the other has a splendid voice, and they have the appearance and mien of persons of a high class. They draw big audiences.

-A number of colored children who had previously witnessed a baptizing took one of their num-ber, three years old, in Columbia, La., some days ago, and homeraed him in a pond until they were tired of playing at the mock scremony. The unfortunate little fellow died a few hours after he was found, woak and exhausted, near the pond. The Alexandria Demicrat, which gives the particulars, adds that it was in the sain neighborhood, two years ago, after a public hanging, that some children were rehearsing the execution and actu-ally hanged one of their number to the rafters of an unoccupied building. Fortunately the attention of a grown person was attracted by the crowds of children, and the

victim was cut down just in time to save his life.

—The art of opening letters addressed to other people and refasculing them so that no one will know is a profession in Spain. In the Post Office they have a dark chamber, where experts inquire into things, and these have long since given up the use of steam for opening gummed communications. Even red has platinum wire for letters scaled with wax is out of date. The favorite means is with a knife sharper than a ragor, which is run along the bottom of the envelope. The letter having been extracted and then replaced after the officials of the Post Office have learned what is going on, a fine line of highid coment is drawn along the pening, the elightest promure conceivable is applied and the letter is as whole as ever. The system only falls

harriedly into the wrong envelopes. SHE WOULD MAKE A GOOD WIFE.

They sat in the library above.
And shes gazet at the hundreds of books;
And she years, in exchange for his sighings.
The executest and shyssi of looks.

" Here are volumes of very great value, And you." he remain &cd. " site well versed; Now surposine a five should break out here. Which mock would you try to save first?" "I would selze"-and she grew quite excited, And then she grew terribly dain-

"I would seize payn's packethoos first, sir: That's the kind of a bookworm I am?"

-Columbus Disputch.